

ROOSEVELT BAGGING The GNUS in AFRICA

NAIROBI, British, East Africa.—I guess everybody in the civilized world knows that ex-President Theodore Roosevelt of the United States is getting two American dollars for every word of "copy" he writes for a certain New York publication. Therefore the business of bagging the gnus in this lonely spot on the world's map has a double meaning.

Spell it gnus or news—suit yourself—they are pronounced alike. The only difference is that you get one with a rifle of heavy bore and the other by means of mental ingenuity. Mr. Roosevelt, I have discovered, makes his own news. And he sells his own news. Hence his declaration that "because there are no journalists with this expedition all apparently authentic reports are barren



falsehoods or are obtained by means of bribing ignorant servants and it stands to reason that for the sake of a bribe one of evil intentions is not above inventing falsehoods for the purpose of obtaining the bribes."

Be that as it may, early in the month of August Mr. Roosevelt will impart some of his news to a select gathering of East Africans at a banquet. You can't keep reporters from a banquet, consequently at the time of writing there is no reason to suppose that the world will not get the former American executive's remarks in full.

Mr. Roosevelt will tell his hunting experiences, his views on world politics and lots of other things which will astonish his staid British hosts and will set them to thinking.

The world at large is getting little Roosevelt "stuff," as the editors call it. The reason for it is said to be the hunter's desire to pursue the life of a nomad undisturbed by eager newspaper men. They are on his trail every day, but they keep out of sight.

Entering the port of Mombasa, Theodore Roosevelt and his big stick made an instantaneous hit. He was strenuous. Britishers are slow of movement and thought; they are deliberate. Not so with the American hero. He thought quickly, spoke quickly and said things which made the inhabitants stand up and shout.

He talked about the great country which the British had built and almost civilized in Africa. He made other points which tickled his hosts and he was solid with them from the minute he put foot on the gangplank of the steamer which brought him from Naples, Italy. He told his East African friends that he wanted to be treated like a regulation American citizen, not like a former president of the United States. This, the British seemed to think, was a first class invitation to treat him like a king, which they did.

With his entourage riding in the passenger compartments of a primitive Uganda railway coach, Mr. Roosevelt gave a real strenuous exhibition by daring Acting Governor Jackson to ride with him on the cowcatcher. He said there was more breeze on the front of the train anyway. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Roosevelt then stopped the outfit and took positions of vantage ahead of the fireman and engineer.

This tickled the Britishers. Nobody had ever thought of riding on the front of an engine before in East Africa. They had always done the most commonplace thing by seating themselves on the "cushions." So, because he was different from their kind, they liked the American from the start.

The ride that day lasted 50 miles, when the engine, being a union engine, refused to work over eight hours and gave out. The next day the ride was repeated and to-day half the British East African highbrows ride on the front of the engine when they want to make an impression.

Once on Sir George MacMillan's ranch the real sport of the expedition commenced.

MacMillan's ranch is a notorious hangout for man-eating lions. They roar around the ranch at night and tear up things generally. Colorado mountain lions were easily beneath the hunting prowess of Mr. Roosevelt and he proved that African lions are also-rans alongside of the American brand by depleting the kingdom of Leo by six in two days, thereby setting a new record for hunters in this section of Africa.

A big, hungry hippopotamus chased Mr. Roosevelt one day. Formulating his plans as he sped along through the jungle, the ex-president led the enraged animal to the open and set two steel bullets crashing between his eyes when the hippo was only 100 feet away. Kermit had a similar experience with a rhinoceros and, displaying the family traits of his father, stood his ground and succeeded in dispatching Mr. Rhino

By **GERALD A. RODERICK**



in the make-up of the semi-savage blacks.

Eighty-four souls comprised the small army which Mr. Roosevelt took with him from Mombasa. Bwana Tumbo dressed his aides up in American made loose shirts and khaki trousers. Of their own choice were queer little skull caps decorated with feathers and tassels.

Wall tents, the same as those used by American army officers, provided the ex-president's sleeping quarters and his patriotism was fully shown by the fact that the American stars and stripes floated from the flag pole before Roosevelt's tent. The colors were dipped at sunrise and sunset in accordance with the United States army custom.

The Roosevelt camp presented a unique scene. Situated in the

center was Mr. Roosevelt's adobe, which also housed Kermit. Before it floated the American flag and grouped around it along miniature "streets" were the "pup tents" of the porters, gunbearers, bush beaters, cooks and other servants.

Kermit Roosevelt's personal servant, Juma by name, became as devoted to his young master as though the latter were of regal heritage. He followed him everywhere and was at his side during the rhinoceros incident in which Kermit's life was periled. Juma's gaudy turban, khaki half-boots and American-made calfskin shoes, which were a present from Kermit, marked him as a man to be envied among his fellows. The ex-president said that whenever he needed Kermit for any matter whatsoever, it was only necessary to scan the horizon for Juma's gay headpiece.

During his hunting, travels and speaking Bwana Tumbo never has lost sight of his writing. He is writing a chapter here and there, whenever he has the time or inclination to devote a few hours to the book of travels which he has half completed.

Mr. R. D. Cunningham, Mr. Roosevelt's hunter, is typical of the African sportsman and is declared to know more about game in this section of the world than any other game expert.

No more unique sight was ever presented to the casual observer than that which met my eye when I alighted from a Uganda railway coach at Kapiti Plains, where Mr. Roosevelt and his army were grouped. The station is on Sir Alfred Pease's ranch or estate, as it is known here.

"The Plains" consists of hardly more than the signboard which tells its name. Mr. Roosevelt's "army" was drawn up about him, the ex-president was conversing with Hunter Cunningham and the former executive's gunbearer, Abdallah bin Said, was awaiting orders from his chief. Of the army Abdallah is most devoted to his master and the frequent lashings which the heads of the expedition are often compelled to administer to quell impending mutiny are never necessary with this character. He is a unique type of African and because of his good qualities he commands better pay than the rest of his fellows.

The man who aided Mr. Roosevelt in getting his expedition ready cautioned him against asking any of his servants to do duties for which any of the others were hired.

The labor union instinct is second nature with the attaché of the African hunting expedition. Let a gun bearer try to do the work of a porter or bush beater and there is war in camp at once. Neither may the game carriers beat the game into sight. Perhaps this system is for the best after all for the reason that every man specializes and therefore is able to do his own allotted work to a better advantage.

It is said here that Mr. Roosevelt's entire expedition will cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000, which to an American hunter may seem an enormous price. But hunting wild game in Africa is a heavy undertaking and in order to go through with such a task that amount of money is actually necessary. But the party is getting results and that is what they figure is the proper viewpoint.

Having arrived in the Stolk district Kermit and his father had plenty of game upon which to exhibit their prowess. The younger Roosevelt immediately set about establishing a hunting record by bagging the biggest lion which, up to that time, had found its way to the taxidermist of the party. In the Stolk district Mr. Roosevelt shot many buffaloes, their skins being preserved for the Smithsonian institution.



at 40 yards. The beast was charging him in dangerous fashion.

Not long ago Mr. Roosevelt captured two baby antelopes and sent them to his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who by this time doubtless has received them. More than 1,500 specimens had been captured by the Roosevelt party up to the time of this writing.

ing and before the expedition weighs anchor for other shores probably 1,000 more will have reached the taxidermists.

Lions, wildebeests, antelopes, giraffes, hippopotami, rhinoceros, tigers, monkeys and dozens of other varieties are among the trophies of the chase.

To Kermit Roosevelt the expedition has been a source of wonderment and pleasure. Everything was new to him. He had read about the mysteriousness of darkest Africa but had never been given an opportunity to even peer into the confines of a real lion hunting camp.

At the present writing both Kermit and his father are in the best of health, both wearing a swarthy tan which is darker than the jungle stained khaki suits in which most of the hunting is done.

A short time ago Mr. Roosevelt visited the American mission near here and he expressed pleasure at the work which the organization is doing for the African savage. The morning of the day he visited the mission he spent in hunting Culubra monkeys and succeeded in shooting several, which were added to the list of specimens.

Officials here have expressed the belief that Mr. Roosevelt's bagging of game is justifiable in view of the fact that his specimens are being secured for the purpose of stocking up the Smithsonian institution at Washington.

Perhaps the biggest test of Rooseveltian strenuousness came when the party crossed the desert west of this city. In this instance they were compelled to go for more than a week without procuring water. All the liquid refreshment they had was carried with them in great water skins, suitable for this purpose.

Bwana Tumbo, which is an African expression of reverence, was the nickname which Mr. Roosevelt's native servants soon attached to him, and when I met the ex-president at Kapiti Plains station, where he was obliged to stop during his travels, he seemed pleased to be reminded of the fact that he had struck a responsive chord

SOCIALISTS STIR STRIKERS

URGE MEN TO "BURN, BLOW UP AND PILLAGE."

President of Pressed Steel Car Company at Pittsburgh Flatly Refuses to Arbitrate.

Pittsburg, Pa.—President Frank N. Hoffstot of the Pressed Steel Car Company Friday blocked all chance for a settlement of the great McKees Rocks strike by arbitration by refusing to see any committee from the strikers.

A tense undercurrent of unrest is apparent and with quantities of liquors hidden about the strikers' headquarters and the uncertain temper of the strikers and their sympathizers, trouble was expected Saturday. Martial law was declared and the troops have ordered to kill.

It was said that the men have taken the advice of socialistic leaders and were addressed by orators preaching "burn, blow up and pillage."

Wild rumors of dynamite being carted into McKees Rocks are abundant. It was reported that strikers had been sent to Pittsburgh to purchase gasoline.

A strike leader said there was no basis for the rumor that a letter had been sent to the car company stating that unless the strikers were at once reinstated in their positions they would burn the entire plant.

The events Friday were highly colored by the appearance of the wives and women sympathizers. With their babies in one arm and bricks and slag in their free hand, these Amazons resisted attempts to enter their homes in search of rioters.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The company's announcement that it would attempt to operate the mills Friday caused the constabulary, police and private guards to prepare for further bloody battles with the strikers at the Pressed Steel Car plant in McKees Rocks, where hundreds were wounded Wednesday and Thursday and a situation as alarming as that at Homestead 17 years ago prevails.

The foreign element, which comprises the main body of the strikers, saw only red when confronted with the uniforms of the mounted constabulary Thursday and it was not long until they had thrown themselves headlong at the minions of the law.

NEW CHANCELLOR IS NAMED

Emperor Appoints Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg to Succeed Prince von Buelow.

Berlin.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has been appointed chancellor of the empire in succession to Prince von Buelow.

Emperor William arrived in Berlin at eight o'clock on a special train from Kiel. He received Prince von Buelow in the small garden of the Berlin palace, where the two men could be seen from the bridge across the Spree as well as from the Burgstrasse.



Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

strasse. The emperor shook the prince warmly by the hand and the two walked up and down the garden for three-quarters of an hour in animated conversation. About 11 o'clock Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg appeared in the garden, whereupon Prince von Buelow bade farewell to his majesty and the emperor walked to and fro with the newcomer.

Emperor William has presented Prince von Buelow with the order of the Black Eagle in diamonds. Both the retiring and the new chancellor were warmly greeted by the crowds outside the palace.

Chicagoan Envoy to China.
Washington.—President Taft has decided to appoint Charles R. Crane of the manufacturing firm of Crane & Co. of Chicago as minister to China.

Mr. Crane is a member of the firm of which his father, R. T. Crane, was the organizer and is still the head, it being one of the largest in Chicago. President Taft regards him as one of the ablest business men in the country and declared that he was delighted to be able to secure such a man for the Chinese mission, which he regards as one of the most important in the diplomatic service.

King of Denmark Visits Czar.
St. Petersburg.—King Frederick of Denmark, accompanied by Queen Louise and a royal suite, arrived at Peterhof on the Danish yacht Daneborg. They were met by Emperor Nicholas, the two empresses and the queen of Greece.

Safe Blowers Get \$1,100.
Rockford, Ill.—Burglars blew open the post-office safe in the store of E. A. Cooke, Huntley, Ill., and escaped with money, stamps and jewelry amounting in value to \$1,100.

Close of Paul's Second Journey

Sunday School Lesson for August 1, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 18:1-22. Memory verses 9, 10.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."—John 16:33.

TIME.—From late A. D. 51 to early in 53. Paul was at Corinth a year and six months.

PLACE.—Corinth, the political capital of Greece, the metropolis of commerce.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

1. Corinth, the Vanity Fair of the Roman empire. Corinth, the center of government, commerce and business, as Athens was of learning, literature and art, was situated on the isthmus which joins the great divisions of Greece. It attracted people from all over the world on account of its delightful climate. It contained a population of 400,000, of the most heterogeneous nature possible; a population of Greek adventurers and Roman bourgeois, with a tainting of Phoenicians—a mass of Jews, ex-soldiers, philosophers, merchants, sailors, freedmen, slaves, tradespeople, hucksters, and agents of every form of vice—a colony without aristocracy, without tradition, without well-established citizens. Hence it suffered from democratic license and turbulence.

2. Paul's Labors Among the Corinthian Jews.—Vs. 2-6. 1. His Opportunity. This great city with its worldliness, and absorption in pleasure, its vigorous and varied life, its infinite needs, gave Paul a great opportunity. And yet the difficulties were so immense, the obstacles so insurmountable that it is no wonder that Paul came to them feeling his weakness, and in fear and trembling (1 Co. 2:3) and needed the vision of cheer (v. 9).

2. His Four Friends.—Paul had a strong, social nature and felt the value of friends. He "found a certain Jew." Paul always began with the Jews, as the best possible opening for his work. He was a tentmaker named Aquila, a man of some wealth, "born in Pontus" but doing business in Rome. His wife was named Priscilla, and is supposed to have been a Gentile.

5. In addition to these friends, Silas and Timothy came from Macedonia. They had been left at Berea, when Paul was compelled to leave (Acts 17:13-15). Timothy had been sent to Thessalonica (1 Thes. 3: 6), and from Philippians 4:15 we judge that he had visited Philippi also. Paul's friendly heart was cheered by their presence.

The Circumstance in Which Paul Worked.—1. He earned his own living by working at his trade. He was thus a living sermon, as it was Jewish law that every boy be taught a trade of some kind for his support.

2. He attended (v. 4) "the synagogue every Sabbath and reasoned with the Jews" and Greek proselytes, determined to know nothing among them save Jesus Christ and him crucified (1 Co. 2:2).

4. He met bitter opposition from his countrymen. (v. 6) "They opposed themselves." The intensity and success of Paul's labors kindled an intensity of opposition. The result was that the Jews (v. 66) "opposed themselves, and blasphemed." That was a sign that the Gospel was becoming a power in the community.

III. Paul's Work Among the Corinthian Gentiles.—Vs. 7-22. Paul's Preaching Place was in the house of a man named (v. 7) "Justus, one that worshiped God," a Gentile believer in the one true God, but not a Jew, "whose house joined hard to the synagogue." Here would be a perpetual invitation to the Jews, while at the same time the Gentiles would feel welcome to go there.

During this period Paul wrote his two letters to the Thessalonians.

Renewed Opposition. This was both natural and providential. It was time for Paul to go on with his wider mission which no one could carry on as well as he. But his work seemed so necessary where he was, and his vision had bidden him to stay, how long he did not know, that it was necessary that some unmistakable guidance should make his duty clear and plain.

18. After continuing for some time longer at his work, Paul went to Cenchrea, the port of Corinth, where he made a vow and then sailed for Cesarea, stopping at Ephesus on his way. Thence he went up to Jerusalem where only the vow could be consummated. Moreover he wished to be at the great feast of the Jews, probably the Passover. (v. 21.)

The Vow. The shaving of the head indicates a vow of separation like that of the Nazirite prescribed in Numbers 6, in a later modified form. The man under the Nazirite vow was to drink no wine or strong drink, and to let no razor pass over his head or face. The hair was shorn at the beginning and end of the period, so as to present that grown in the interval. At the end of the time during which the vow lasted, his hair was shaven.

As Rendall suggests, Paul may have wished to show that although he had broken with the synagogue at Corinth, yet he was a true Jew and a faithful disciple of Moses, by paying homage to the law and submitting to its rules. This would also be shown by his attendance at the Passover.

Thus closes the second missionary journey.

Make a brief review of these years: 1. By the map, tracing out the course of Paul's travels. 2. By cities and countries. 3. By person. 4. By events. 5. By a summary of the results in the progress of Christianity.